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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

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SENATE REPORTS 1979 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The Senate Committee on Appropriations on July 19 reported (S. Report 95-1024) H.R. 12935, a bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for fiscal year 1979. Included in the bill are appropriations totaling $174,646,300 to the Library of Congress. The total amount, however, is subject to a reduction of five percent because the Senate Committee concurred with the House of Representative's amendment to the bill for an across-the-board five percent reduction. The following figures are subject therefore to a five percent reduction.

For Library of Congress salaries and expenses, the Senate concurred in the House allowance of $92,249,000. The Senate Committee gave the Library of Congress authority to establish 13 positions over the House allowance for automated data systems, but no additional funds. The Committee report stated that the Committee would have no objection to an increase of four positions and $143,000 to support the Library's traveling exhibit program providing funds are available within the House allowance. The Committee also stated that it had no objection to an additional position and a total of $49,000 for the American Television and Radio Archives and for an increase over the House allowance of $49,000 for the American Folklife Center again providing that funds are available. Under the appropriations for the Congressional Research Service, the Committee approved $25,553,000, the amount allowed by the House. The Committee, however, gave authority for an increase of nine positions over the House allowance of new positions to improve and strengthen the Congressional Reference Division (within available funding) and allowed additional travel funds within existing resources including $20,000 over the House allowance for attendance at meetings.

For the Copyright Office, the Committee concurred in the House appropriation of $8,560,000 but authorized the use of an additional $500,000 in receipts during fiscal 1979.

The Senate Committee concurred in the House allowance for the other appropriations for the Library (see the LC *Information Bulletin* for June 2, pp. 341-342).

RECENT PRINT ACQUISITIONS TOPIC OF AUGUST 10 LECTURE

Bernard Reilly, curator of historical prints, Prints and Photographs Division, will give an illustrated talk, "The Metamorphosis of a Nineteenth Century Memorial Print," on Tuesday, August 10, at 2 p.m. in the Wilson Room. The lecture is open to the public and interested staff of the Library.

Mr. Reilly will discuss two recent additions to the Historical Prints Collection of the Library, "A View of Cooke's Tomb" and "The Actor's Monument," early 19th-century prints by John Rubens Smith

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which are variant issues of an original plate, an earlier impression of which is already in the collections of the Library. Mr. Reilly will analyze the evolution and adaptation of the plate and image as a memorial first for the American actor George Frederick Cooke (1756-1811) and then for the English actor Edmund Kean (1787-1833).

John Rubens Smith was a vigorous and multifaceted artist-educator, better known as a painter than as a printmaker, who was born and educated in England, emigrating to the United States in 1806. He soon acquired fame as a teacher and wrote several instruction books for students of drawing. He worked at various times in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, pursuing the arts of watercolor and miniature painting and engraving and publishing prints until his death in 1849. The two prints acquired by the Library were published in London in 1822 and 1833. The object depicted in the prints, a monument to Cooke, still stands in the churchyard of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in New York City.

The prints have been acquired through purchase from the Milton Kaplan Fund, the first use of the fund established in 1975 by Mr. Kaplan, then retiring as curator of historical prints. The fund, to which other donors may add, was established to assist the Library in developing its collection of 18th- and 19th-century American prints, drawings, or photographs and of European material of that period relating to the American past.

Staff members able to attend should reserve space in advance by calling the Prints and Photographs Division, ext. 5836.

COPYRIGHT ROYALTY TRIBUNAL ACTIONS REPORTED

The Copyright Royalty Tribunal (CRT) published in the *Federal Register* on June 8 the terms and rates for the use of published nondramatic musical, pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works by noncommercial broadcasters. This notice fulfilled a requirement under Section 118 of PL 94-553, the new copyright law. The CRT also held a hearing on June 21 on its proposed rules governing access by copyright owners to locations and the interiors of licensed jukeboxes. These rules were published in the *Federal Register* on May 9 in compliance with Section 116 of the statute.

The CRT is a presidentially appointed commission charged with establishing terms and rates of royalties and distributing the funds collected under the compulsory license sections of the new copyright law.

The June 8 decision marked the culmination of a series of hearings which began March 6. The purpose of the proceeding was to give the five commissioners some background for determining reasonable terms and rates for royalty payments to copyright owners by the Public Broadcasting System (PBS), National Public Radio (NPR), and their affiliated stations.

The Public Broadcasting Copyright Project, undertaken by representatives of PBS and NPR, had negotiated voluntary agreements for performance royalties with SESAC, Inc., and Broadcast Music, Inc. (BMI) and for recording rights with the Harry Fox Agency, Inc. The goal had been to negotiate a comprehensive copyright agreement to free producers from copyright concerns in their programming.

The Copyright Project was unable to reach a voluntary agreement with the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP) and with the visual artists. The impasse with ASCAP concerned the type of license to be used and the amount of the royalty payment. The public broadcasters, represented before the CRT by Eugene Aleinikoff, general counsel for PBS, and Alan Latman of Cowman, Liebo-

Members of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal are (left to right) Clarence L. James, Jr., Douglas Coulter, Thomas C. Brennan (chairman), Mary Lou Burg, and Frances Garcia.

witz and Latman, proposed a per use license. The performance royalty payable would be determined on the basis of the use of music on television or radio and its use in a feature or background presentation.

Bernard Korman, general counsel for ASCAP, argued this proposal was unacceptable. ASCAP's recommendation was that music should be licensed under a blanket agreement and paid for by a percentage of the licensee's gross revenues. Such an agreement would be analogous to those with the major commercial networks. Mr. Korman elicited testimony from noted composers Morton Gould and Joseph Raposo and from publisher Stuart Pope of Boosey & Hawkes, Inc., to emphasize the cost of music as a legitimate production expense.

The difference in dollars between the two proposals was substantial. ASCAP estimated that under the Copyright Project's proposal, its members would receive $475,000 a year, while under its own proposal, the figure would be close to $3.6 million.

The commissioners considered payment formulas based on market population and percentage of gross receipts to resolve the dispute. The final determination, however, provided for the broadcasters to pay a flat fee of $1,250,000 annually to ASCAP for the next five years, subject to cost of living adjustments each August. The voluntary agreements between the Copyright Project and SESAC, Inc., and BMI for annual payments of $50,000 and $250,000, respectively, remain unaffected.

The CRT held concurrent hearings devoted to testimony regarding the "pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works" aspect of Section 118. Theodore Bressler of the Visual Arts and Galleries Association (VAGA) testified on behalf of the visual arts. He noted copyright owners in this medium were not as well organized as those in the music area. Also, unlike music licensing, there are no previous rate and term guidelines to follow. Both Mr. Bressler and Mr. Aleinikoff testified that PBS and the visual artists had tried but had not succeeded in reaching a voluntary agreement. Therefore, as with ASCAP, the rates and terms determined by the CRT will be binding on all parties. In its June 8 decision, the CRT specified a per use license with rates varying from $10 to $60, depending on the type of use.

The CRT also held a July 21 hearing on its proposed regulations for access to the locations and the interiors of licensed jukeboxes by copyright holders or their representatives. A summary of this hearing will appear in a later issue of the LC *Information Bulletin.*

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS OF THE LIBRARY DURING JUNE

From Abroad

Afghanistan

Abdul Raouf Ahmadyar, archivist, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kabul.

Australia

John Brudenall, assistant parliamentary librarian, Parliament of Australia.

Milton Simms, librarian of the National University of Australia, Canberra.

Bahrain

Ahmed Kamal, director of publications, Ministry of Information.

Bangladesh
Razia Kahn Amin, associate professor, Department of English, Dacca University.

Belgium
Josiane Roelants-Abraham, head, Cataloging Section, Royal Library of Belgium.

Bolivia
Gaston Bejarano, Center of Forestry Development, La Paz.

Bulgaria
George Todorchev, journalist, Sofia.

Costa Rica
William Solano, editorial cartoonist, *La Nacion,* San Jose.
Mariana Volio, minister of human development, San Jose, accompanied by her husband.

Egypt
Fikry Makren Ebeid and Mohamed Abdel Hamid Radwan, members of the Egyptian Parliament.

England
Norman Franklin, director, Routledge & Kegan Paul.
Robert C. Young, sublibrarian and head, Systems Office, University of Sussex Library, Brighton.

Finland
Mauri Miettinen, member of the Finnish Parliament, accompanied by his wife.

France
Bernard Real, Institute of Economics, University of Grenoble.

Hungary
Tamas Ronai, Hungarian Parliamentary Library, Budapest.
Istvan Sauska, Zsolna Porcelain Factory, Pecs, and Mrs. Sauska, Municipal Ervin Szabo Library, Budapest.

India
Suresh Dalal, poet.
B. V. Karanth, director, National School of Drama.

Iran
Hashen Kardoosh, law advisor to the Ministry of Culture, Tehran.
Mohammed Peyfoon, editor, Daneshe Now Publishing Co.

Israel
Margolit Millul, librarian.
Josef Wenkert, American Jewish Committee, Israel Office, and Mrs. Wenkert, librarian, Hebrew University.

Korea
Sang Yong Park, dean, General Studies College, Chungnam National University.
Three senior legislative staff members: Ji Min Ryu, Eui Young Lee, and Jae Kyu Kwak.

Madagascar
Mr. and Mrs. Esoavelomandroso, historians, University of Madagascar, Antananarivo.
Joselyne Ramamonjisoa, professor of geography, University of Madagascar.

Mexico
Francisco Rodas Coss, National Archives of Mexico, Mexico City.
Rosa Maria Lozano, director, Library of Political and Social Sciences, National University of Mexico.

Netherlands
Carl Barkman, Netherlands ambassador to NATO, Brussels.
Elisabeth Gorkovio, Netherlands librarian on an exchange program at the University of Georgia, Athens.

Norway
Harald Granheim and Per Erikstad, A/L Biblioteksentralen, Oslo.

Peru
Marco Perez, mayor of Chimbote.

Philippines
Zeneida Amador, executive director, Repertory Philippines, Quezon City.
Theresa Cruz, librarian, Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City.

Poland
Andrzej Konarek, Warsaw.

DIET LIBRARIAN AND DOUGLASS/WASHINGTON DESCENDANTS AMONG RECENT VISITORS

Minoru Kishida, National Diet Librarian of Japan, visited the Library of Congress on June 19-20 for an extensive tour of Library facilities and services. He also used the occasion of his visit as an opportunity to express his gratitude for the Library's assistance in the establishment of the Diet Library 30 years ago. Mr. Kishida, who has held his present post since last October, met with Dr. Boorstin and The Deputy and Associate Librarian, the director of The Center for the Book, Congressional Research Service Director Gilbert Gude, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services Joseph H. Howard, and Warren M. Tsuneishi, chief, and Hisao Matsumoto, head, Japanese Section, both of the Orientalia Division. He also toured the James Madison Memorial Building. Other stops in Washington included the National Archives, National Library of Medicine, and National Agricultural Library. He subsequently attended the Annual Conference of the American Library Association and toured the National Library of Canada. On the first day of his visit, Mr. Kishida (photograph above, on the left) heard Mr. Gude (right) describe the services of CRS as Mr. Matsumoto (center) looked on.

Mrs. Frederick Douglass III, together with her daughter, Nettie Washington Douglass Morris, and her grandson, Douglass Washington Morris, visited the Library's Manuscript Division on July 14 to view the collections of Frederick Douglass and Booker T. Washington papers, acquired by the Library in 1972 and 1943 respectively. Washington was Mrs. Douglass' grandfather, and Frederick Douglass was her husband's great-grandfather. Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Douglass (photograph below, left and center) were greeted by John C. Broderick, chief of the division, and Sylvia Lyons Render (on the right), specialist in Afro-American history and culture, who escorted them on their tour. In the photograph, young Douglass Morris (foreground) is examining his great-great-grandfather Washington's gavel. The family also viewed the division's collections of Presidential Papers and showed special interest in manuscripts from the Lincoln collection.

Photographs by Robert D. Ward, Photoduplication Service.

Portugal

The Honorable Antonio Barreto, member, Portuguese Parliament, accompanied by Carlos de Mesquita, director of international relations, Banco Fonsecas and Burnay.

Sweden

Bert Levin, undersecretary of state for education, Ministry of Education, Stockholm.

Taiwan

Chi-ying Chen, author, publisher, and member of Legislative Yuan.

U.S.S.R.

Vladimir Toropov, director, Computer Center, U.S.S.R. State Patent Library.

Vladimir Volkov, electrical engineer.

Upper Volta

Edward Ouedraogo, editor and director, *L'Observateur,* Ouagadougou.

Venezuela

Lucia Bonet, head, Exchange and Gift Acquisitions Unit, National Library of Venezuela.

Pedro Grases, writer, historian, professor.

West Germany

Albert Boiter, Samizdat Archive Association, Munich.

John Ferguson, chief librarian, British Council, Cologne, accompanied by Mrs. Ferguson.

Heinz Steinberg, retired director of the American Memorial Library, Berlin.

From the United States

Laura Atwater, Washington School for Secretaries.

Mr. Chakurda, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Donnelly, Houston, Tex.

Russel C. Evans, cataloger, Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Feldman, Dallas, Tex.

Lilly Hom, Office of Technology Transfer, Veterans Administration, New York City.

Roberta Keene, high school librarian, Boulder City, Nev.

Ann Lynch, head, undergraduate library, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Frances Lyon, librarian, Raytown, Mo.

Beverly Lysobey, librarian, Fairfield (Conn.) University.

Gail McMillan, librarian, University of Oregon.

Lenore F. Mack, music librarian, Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C.

Phyllis Mark, reference librarian and coordinator of library instruction, University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Nancy Merz, curator of manuscripts, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, accompanied by Karen Stuart and Doris Sturzenberger from the historical archives apprenticeship program, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

Frank Motley, head, reference services, Evergreen State College, Olympia, Wash.

Philip Panum, head, Department of History, Denver (Colo.) Public Library.

Blanca Rivera de Ponce, director of public library services for the Island of Puerto Rico.

Marlene Reynolds, librarian, Temple Beth-El Library, San Antonio, Tex.

Danielle Sanger, Sandia (N. Mex.) Laboratory Library.

Marie Scotti Shutt, New York City.

Martha Smith, cataloger, Amherst Collete.

Harry Sprouse, librarian, ALA Washington Office, accompanied by a librarian from South Carolina.

Wendy White, library assistant, The Pillsbury Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

A group of 19 students and faculty from the Kent State University School of Library Science.

Thirty librarians from Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments member libraries.

A group of 14 teachers from Michigan.

A group of eight from a genealogy class of the Mount Vermon Unitarian Church.

A group of 37 library science students from Shippensburg (Pa.) State College.

A group of 39 librarians from the South Jersey area.

Eight members of a USDA Graduate School class in genealogy.

A Few of the Visitors Expected in August

Betty Arthur, continuations catalog librarian, Ball State University, Muncie, Ind.

Maria Camboni, Fulbright scholar from Italy.

Ukshin Hoti, secretary for foreign relations, Provincial Assembly of Kosovo, Yugoslavia.

Gerard M. Laurent, curator, National Museum of Haiti, Port-au-Prince.

Dorothee Wiedemann, library of the Faculty of Law, University of Zurich, Switzerland.

Fifty librarians enrolled in the Institute on Federal Library Resources.

A group of staff members from the National Library of Medicine.

STAFF NEWS

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Appointments: Gwenell Bass, analyst in corporate finance and industrial organization, GS-11, CRS E, 5588; Michael Fairfax, clerical assistant and division messenger, GS-3, Subj Cat, 5736; Joseph Himelick, library aid, GS-3, Loan, RS-117; Kay Wilson, library technician, GS-5, S&R, 5688.

Temporary Appointments: Jeanne Badman, library aid, GS-3, NUCPP, NP; Sonya Bowers, worker-trainee, GS-1, Cop Rec Mgmt, NP; Angela Chinn, library aid, GS-1, FRD, NP; Terri Corzine, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop Acq & Proc, NP; Donald Davenport, library aid, GS-1, CRS L, NP; Robert M. Davis, Jr., warehouseman, WG-4, NLS/BPH, NP; Gregory Doxy, clerical assistant, GS-4, EEO/SPO, NP; Darlene Foster, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop Acq & Proc, NP; Rose Haskins, clerk-trainee, GS-1, PMO, NP; Kathleen Marks, library aid, GS-1, FRD, NP; Deborah Moore, library aid, GS-1, FRD, NP; Velinda Morton, library aid, GS-1, S&R, NP; Kim Newman, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop Exam, NP; Laurie Packard, library aid, GS-3, Desc Cat, NP; James Schneider, library aid, GS-1, S&R, NP; Debra Smith, library aid, GS-1, FRD, NP; Tony Sneed, library aid, GS-1, S&R, NP; Marcus Talley, clerk-trainee, GS-1, MARC Dev, NP; Elaine Tomchik, reference assistant, GS-5, CRS Gov, NP; Sandra Walker, clerk-trainee, GS-1, Bind, NP.

Promotions: Yvette Craig, to secretary, GS-5, P&S, 5795; David Saah, to library technician, GS-9, Ser Rec, 5569; Warren Stephenson, NLS/BPH, to cataloger, GS-7, CRS L, 5687; Sandra Wallace, to assistant division secretary, GS-6, CRS Gov, 5659; Margaret Wayne, Desc Cat, to cataloger, GS-9, Share Cat, 5712; Elena Zahirpour, Subj Cat, to processing assistant, GS-5, Ord, 5697.

Temporary Promotions: Gracie Cooper, to clerical assistant, GS-3, NLS/BPH, RS-103; Jan Rodgers, to clerical assistant, GS-3, NLS/BPH, RS-103.

Transfers: Gary Chandler, S&R, to supervisor, Files Services and Administrative Support Unit, GS-7, Cop Acq & Proc, 5743; Jack Craig, CRS D, to research analyst, GS-5, FRD, 5600; Martha Merritt, Subj Cat, to descriptive cataloger, GS-9, Desc Cat, 5570.

Resignations: Eduardo Abbott, LL Hisp; Alison apRoberts, Cat Mgmt; Beatrice Davis, Pers Opns; Brenda Holliday, S&R; Granville Klink, CRS L; Mark Wilson, FRD; Jeannine Yoshimura, Ch Lit.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Frank Kurt Cylke, director, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, addressed the 1978 convention of the National Federation of the Blind on Friday, July 7, in Baltimore, Md. Mr. Cylke informed the audience of approximately 2,000 of recent developments in library service and detailed standards currently under development by the American Library Association with Library of Congress funding support.

Carol Nemeyer, Associate Librarian for National Programs, has been elected to membership in the Grolier Club of the City of New York. Founded in 1884, the club's object is the "literary study and promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books. . . ." In 1976, under "strong pressure from a number of members . . .," according to its President Hermon W. Liebert, Grolier Council members "considered and approved the admission of women as members" for the first time in the club's 93 years.

John R. Sellers, American Revolution Bicentennial Office, is the author of a booklet on *The Virginia Continental Line* published by the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Staff members and readers might like to visit the Prints and Photographs Reading Room (TJB-1051) to see a collection of a dozen **19th-century theater posters** on view there until September 1. The colorful assortment of posters includes one advertising the Jarrett and Palmer London Company, with Slavin's Original American Troupe, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which depicts Eliza dashing across the ice being pursued by a pack of hounds—a scene in which the producers exercised some poetic license as the dogs do not appear in the episode in the original novel. Another, promoting the Kiralfy Brothers' "Black Crook," represents a forerunner of the American musical, an extravaganza in which drama and ballet were combined. The 12 items are a representative selection from the Library's collection of several thousand theater posters.

LC MINORITY EMPLOYMENT, MAY 1978

ANALYSIS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT
ALL PAY SYSTEMS

Category	November 1977 Number	November 1977 Percent	May 1978 Number	May 1978 Percent	Percent Change*
American Indian	4	0.1	4	0.1	0
Black	1742	36.1	1736	35.4	−0.7
Oriental	137	2.8	140	2.9	+0.1
Spanish Surnamed	35	0.7	36	0.7	0
All Other Employees	2909	60.3	2987	60.9	+0.6
Total	4827		4903		

COMPARISON OF MINORITY EMPLOYMENT AT LC BETWEEN MAY 1971 AND MAY 1978

General Schedule and Similar Pay Systems

Number and Percent Minority

	May 1971 Number	May 1971 Percent	May 1978 Number	May 1978 Percent	Net Change
GS 1-4	562	76.7	256	57.4	−19.3%
GS 5-8	639	48.1	914	54.0	+ 5.9%
GS 9-11	165	19.1	338	28.4	+ 9.3%
GS 12-13	61	12.3	143	16.4	+ 4.1%
GS 14-15	11	6.0	19	5.8	− 0.2%
GS 16-18	1	1.6	5	5.4	+ 3.8%
Total	1439		1675		

ANALYSIS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL SCHEDULE AND SIMILAR PAY SYSTEMS

Pay System General Schedule and Similar	Full Time Employees	Black	Percent Change*	Spanish Surnamed	Percent Change*	Oriental	Percent Change*	American Indian	Percent Change*	All Other	Percent Change*
GS 1-4	446	253	−4.8	0	0	3	−0.4	0	0	190	+5.2
		56.7%				0.7%				42.6%	
GS 5-8	1694	875	+0.4	11	−0.2	27	+0.1	1	0	780	−0.3
		51.7%		0.6%		1.6%		0.1%		46.0%	
GS 9-11	1190	283	−0.4	11	+0.1	44	−0.1	0	0	852	+0.4
		23.8%		0.9%		3.7%				71.6%	
GS 12-13	870	76	+0.2	9	+0.1	56	+0.1	2	0	727	−0.4
		8.7%		1.0%		6.4%		0.2%		83.6%	
GS 14-15	326	9	−0.1	2	−0.4	8	−0.1	0	0	307	+0.6
		2.8%		0.6%		2.4%				94.2%	
GS 16-18	93	1	+0.1	2	+1.1	2	0	0	0	88	−1.2
		1.1%		2.1%		2.1%				94.6%	
Total Employees	4619	1497		35		140		3		2944	

There are 284 employees paid under wage and other systems; 241 (84.9%) are minority-group employees.

BREAKDOWN BY SEX

Pay System General Schedule and Similar	Full Time Employees	Male	Percent Change*	Female	Percent Change*
GS 1-4	446	177	−1.2	269	+1.2
		39.7%		60.3%	
GS 5-8	1694	662	−0.2	1032	+0.2
		39.1%		60.9%	
GS 9-11	1190	568	−0.2	622	+0.2
		47.7%		52.3%	
GS 12-13	870	489	−1.0	381	+1.0
		56.2%		43.8%	
GS 14-15	326	251	−1.0	75	+1.0
		77.0%		23.0%	
GS 16-18	93	80	−0.5	13	+0.5
		86.0%		14.0%	
Total	4619	2227		2392	

*Indicates change since November 1977.

[Because of rounding off numbers, some percentages may not add up to an even 100 percent.–Ed.]

APPENDIX

CONTINUING REPORTS ON THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Chicago, Ill., June 24-30, 1978

MISCELLANEOUS MEETINGS

PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

Invited by Eric Moon to participate in his final President's Program, Daniel Schorr, Donald J. Urquhart, Ben Bagdikian, and Ernest Boyer led their audiences "Toward a National Information Policy" in three separate sessions.

At the first session on Saturday, June 24, former CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr discussed the anti-news media climate prevailing today. "America doesn't love the press anymore," Schorr commented wryly, adding that recent Supreme Court decisions reflect the nation's antipathy. As examples he cited the Court's edict banning public dissemination of the Nixon tapes and the upholding of the government's right to search newspaper offices in the Stanford University case. Both the legislative and the executive branches of government join the judiciary in its anti-media bias, Mr. Schorr continued, pointing to Congress' strong resistance to any independent electronic coverage of its sessions and to presidential press secretary Jody Powell's jabs at an "imperial press."

In exploring why Americans resent the press so much, Mr. Schorr reasoned that "it is a long way from John Peter Zenger to Barbara Walters—in time, constituency, and power." The media today is a profit-making business, heavily involved in the entertainment industry. Its managers view the public as circulation statistics rather than constituents, and the public, treated cynically and without integrity by the press, in turn views the media with cynicism and scant respect.

Emphasizing that he does not advocate the breakup of the networks as a solution, he commented that it took a powerful and secure news media to stand up to the abuses of the Nixon years. He reminded the audience of the unifying force the networks exerted on the country when President Kennedy was assassinated. Sacrificing commercial programming for three days to give continuous coverage to the news, the networks brought home the national tragedy and sense of loss. The pride once taken in the news media can be restored, Mr. Schorr concluded, but the media must not refuse its responsibility to the public to inform.

At the Sunday, June 25, session, Donald J. Urquhart, former director general of the British Lending Library Division, spoke on the information needs of the United Kingdom.

In his many talks on the subject, Mr. Urquhart explained, he uses a character named Joe to symbolize the average U.K. library user. Joe, often frustrated in his attempts to find the materials he needs, does not look to the librarian for help. In Joe's view, the librarian is too busy perfecting the card catalog, creating ever more complex records to hide from Joe the books he wants. The speaker stated his belief that libraries are not people-oriented. "The failures of the information supply," he stated, "are not obvious, as inadequate water and electricity supplies are." When Joe goes away from the library unsatisfied, he goes quietly, without leaving any record of his efforts.

No formal information policy now exists in the U.K., nor is there at present the machinery to develop one. The state of library science is still primitive, Mr. Urquhart commented, especially in the area of research. The fundamental question which researchers must answer is, "What do we do about Joe?" Or, in more general terms, library research must discover in what ways libraries are failing users. Only then can a national policy be determined; only then can existing resources be reallocated to satisfy users' needs. Since individual libraries cannot fill every request from every patron, more cooperation among libraries of all types must be initiated. To ensure systematic coordination rather than erratic voluntary efforts, he concluded, will entail a fundamental change in the present organization of libraries.

The second speaker on Sunday's program, Ben Bagdikian, developed further a topic touched on earlier by Daniel Schorr, media control of information. Mr. Bagdikian, a Pulitzer-prize winning journalist and critic of the press, startled the audience by telling a fable in which the President issued an executive order creating a Department of Information and Culture, ruled by commissioners. These officials controlled the majority of the communications media; only a minority were unregulated. The instrument of control, the Commission to Oversee Media Accuracy, had the chilling acronym COMA.

The creation of such an official body is highly unlikely, the speaker stated. Corporate control, not governmental, is the real danger today. The various communications industries feed off one another in an endless chain, books spawning movies, movies made for television, ad infinitum. Today, 20 corporations control the majority of the media. This monopoly results in a de facto private ministry of information. Such corporate giants as Time, Inc., CBS, and Xerox have a unique power to restrict public access to information, and their decisions are made on the basis of what sells advertising and what entertains. Commercial purveyors of information, Mr. Bagdikian warned, have their own national policy: take it all.

The government should adopt a program which recognizes commercial control and seeks to limit it. The corporate stranglehold on the media can be broken, Mr. Bagdikian finished, if the government, first, evolves a policy facilitating the uninhibited flow of information to all levels of society; second, requires that all publishers using the second-class mails make full disclosure of their financial and interlocking interests; and last, enforces the antitrust laws against the offending giants.

U.S. Commissioner of Education Ernest Boyer spoke during the final session, offering encouragement in the face of Proposition 13 doldrums. After paraphrasing James Madison's belief that popular government without popular information is the prologue to farce or tragedy, Mr. Boyer stated that library budget cuts are unacceptable to him. Closing library doors "darkens the prospects for democracy." Although he does not discount the instability and uneasiness left in the wake of Proposition 13, the commissioner cited surveys demonstrating that taxpayers do want schools and libraries.

But library officials must search for alternate funding and be more flexible in offering services. Because the American lifestyle has changed, with education, work, and leisure mingling in exciting ways, libraries must become continuing learning institutions, "people's colleges."

To answer the challenge of the taxpayers' revolt, he continued, we must come out of our bureaucratic boxes and coordinate the information services provided by libraries, schools, and government agencies. The Office of Education, Commissioner Boyer promised in conclusion, will continue to promote access to libraries, provide leadership training for librarians, devise strategies for interlibrary cooperation and for cooperation between public libraries and schools, and promote excellence in research libraries.

[*Judith R. Farley*]

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Bibliographic Advisory Committee, established by the Library of Congress to serve as an advisory group to a data base design project being conducted by the Library's Network Development Office, met for the first time during the Annual Conference of the American Library Association. Assistant Librarian of Congress for Processing Services Joseph H. Howard, committee chairman, presided and announced the appointment of another committee member, Joseph H. Treyz, University of Wisconsin, representing the task force on bibliographic control of the Association of Research Libraries.

The meeting was called for informational purposes, not action. Henriette D. Avram, director of the Library of Congress Network Development Office, and Edwin Buchinski, who conducted the initial investigation for this effort under the direction of the Network Development Office, explained the purpose and tasks of the project. The first task is an organizational effort which will result in a more detailed outline of the project and a further refinement of the responsibilities of the Bibliographic Advisory Committee.

[*Jeanne Holmes* (National Agricultural Library) and *Henriette D. Avram*]

NPAC AND SFC PROGRAMS

On Tuesday evening, June 27, Frank McGowan, director for acquisitions and overseas operations, Library of Congress, chaired a meeting on the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC) and the Special Foreign Currency (SFC) Acquisitions Programs. Over 50 representatives from libraries participating in these two programs attended. Robert Davis, Mr. McGowan's assistant, reported on recent developments in NPAC and Rodney Sarle, chief of the Overseas Operations Division, reviewed the SFC Program for the Middle East and the Cooperative Acquisitions Program for Southeast Asia. A report on the SFC South Asia Program was presented by Jerry James, field director of the Library's New Delhi office.

In his report on NPAC, Mr. Davis announced the establishment of an Hispanic Acquisitions Project at the Library of Congress, a pilot program designed to improve the scope and currency of the Library's acquisitions and cataloging of research materials from Latin America, Portugal, and Spain. He also noted that a local representative in Mexico whom the Library hired on contract in late 1977 has been unusually effective in increasing both the quality and quantity of exchange receipts, especially serials, and in supplying information on the status of Mexican

serial titles, current addresses of Mexican organizations, and personnel changes.

The Library's blanket order dealers for current materials from Great Britain and Italy attended the meeting and, at Mr. McGowan's request, gave brief reports on the status of publishing and the book trade in their respective countries. Recently, irregularities in the publishing of the British National Bibliography have caused delays in the acquisition and cataloging of current British titles.

Mr. Davis reported that the Library's acquisition of non-commercial Taiwanese publications has improved over the last several months because of newly established arrangements with the National Central Library in Taipei and with the Taiwanese blanket order dealer. Also, as an outgrowth of an acquisitions trip in the summer of 1977 by a member of the Library staff to the People's Republic of China, the U.S. liaison office in Peking has begun to acquire regularly for the Library current PRC works of research value. Mr. Davis noted that a cataloging arrearage of Japanese and Korean publications has developed as has a backlog of Spanish and Portuguese materials from Latin America.

Mr. Sarle reported that the Cairo SFC program now faces a critical moment in its life. The supply of U.S. Government-owned Egyptian pounds (P.L. 480 funds), which has financed the program since its inception in 1962, may be depleted as early as 1980, at which time the Library would have to obtain U.S. dollar funding for the program to continue. Contributions by participants would have to increase from the current nominal annual charge of $500 to a figure that will cover the purchase price of publications plus some administrative support. Currently, the average cost of participant sets is about $17,800 a year, a figure that does not include shipping or administrative overhead. Continuation of the present program will depend on not only the willingness of research libraries to support it financially in accordance with individual dependence on the Cairo Office, but also upon Congressional appropriations.

A cutback in the quantity of newspapers supplied to participants will soon be proposed by the Cairo office, a measure that should alleviate space, staffing, and other problems. Air mail subscriptions to four newspapers will be allowed, and subscriptions to non-Egyptian newspapers will be limited to 15.

In his review of the operation of the Jakarta office, Mr. Sarle reported that about 1,500 titles have been selected for the microfiche program thus far. The first batch of 364 microfiche were to be mailed to full set subscribers by mid-July, and beginning with the April issue of *Acquisitions List: Southeast Asia,* titles selected for microfiching were identified. In August, John C. Crawford, assistant chief, Overseas Operations Division, will assume his duties as field director of the Jakarta office, replacing Eunice Gupta who in turn will replace Mr. Crawford at the Library of Congress.

Mr. James reported on the difficulties encountered by that office in organizing the Microform Division, noting that most of these problems have been solved. Obtaining clearances from central and state governments for the reproduction of official documents is the main hurdle in the microfiching program now facing the New Delhi office.

Mr. James commented that the Bangladesh and Sri Lanka programs are progressing well under capable contract representatives, but that the special representative for Nepal, recruited last year with great difficulty, proved to be unsatisfactory and consequently the contract will not be renewed. An attempt to enlist a more satisfactory representative is being made. [*Robert A. Davis* and *Rodney G. Sarle*]

STAFF ORGANIZATION ROUND TABLE

Ronald Haughton of Wayne State University opened the Wednesday morning, June 28, session on collective bargaining with an overview of the subject and its current status in the public sector in this country.

With the passage of the National Labor Relations Act in 1935, a national policy of encouraging collective bargaining in the private sector has worked well, and many consider the grievance settlement process that evolved, specifically the use of an outside arbitrator, to be an essential tool of personnel management. Experience has shown that the decision of an outside arbitrator sticks more successfully than a court decision, possibly because of the parallel with baseball, in the use of an umpire, where public opinion accepts the decision of the umpire, whether right or wrong. Because of the success of this system in the private sector, there is a strong feeling that it should be extended to the public sector. At present, approximately 30 states have some type of collective bargaining law, but only 19 have any teeth. Most people feel that the public sector needs an outside expert to hear and decide a case. The AFL-CIO does not accept the concept of compulsory arbitration, but subscribes rather to a voluntary concept. AFSCME, however, is in favor of compulsory arbitration if employees are not allowed to strike. Ten states have gone along with

this in the case of police and fire disputes. Mr. Haughton feels that unions will become stronger, and, since the public will really not accept strikes, arbitration will become increasingly popular.

He then proceeded to discuss the day-to-day collective bargaining progress, and what actually happens to a grievance. In the private sector, binding arbitration exists in 95 percent of the agreements, as the final step when labor and management cannot agree. This is, however, not yet routine in the public sector. A question of sovereignty has arisen. Can a government delegate these decisions to an outside person?

The next program participant was Jane Hale Morgan, director of the Detroit Public Library. She indicated that Detroit has one of the most organized libraries in the country, probably because Detroit is a union town. As early as 1949, an AFSCME local had an informal body communicating with the administration. In 1965, formal unionization began and three bargaining units were established: one for nonsupervisory library employees, one for professional librarians, and another for clerical and maintenance personnel. The speaker indicated that the unionization has provided two important things—open lines of communication and fair treatment for employees. She made clear that unions do not mean that management loses the right to manage and that probably the one significant problem with unionization is that it is extremely time consuming.

William Gordon, director, Prince George's County (Md.) Memorial Library, spoke from the point of view of a library which has not yet been unionized. The library is governed by a semiautonomous board, appointed by the county government. This board is not the funding agency, and there is concern that if unionization were to occur employees would be negotiating with the board, not the funding agency. Mr. Gordon indicated that there is a strong attitude against unionization by the county and that steps have been taken to prevent the possibility of its occurring. Among these steps are effective grievance procedures and elaborate position descriptions. The administration of the system acts as a benevolent despot, listening and sympathizing. Fears of unionization include apprehension about administration becoming an adversary and about losing the right to manage. He is, moreover, not convinced that the general public would be supportive of and sympathetic to a union. The public library has a staff association which carries on considerable dialogue with the administration. While he has reservations about unionization on the basis of the tremendous amount of time involved, and the relationship of the negotiating process with funding, he does predict that in the long range, unionization will happen.

Following Mr. Gordon was Albert Herling, public relations director, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. He looked upon the labor-management relationship as a rational, intelligent, civilized approach, and an important way of reducing the stress and strain of a rigid servant-master relationship. Unionization is an important means of achieving cooperative functioning, and the problems which develop from unionization should not be feared but faced. The process is time consuming because those who never did can vocalize without fear. As the experience of most librarians is that they fear for their jobs if they are too outspoken, it is not difficult to understand how the non-professional feels. Often they are looked upon as pawns, and do not get the training and recognition they need. There is a failure on the part of administration to recognize such human elements as moral worth and the demeaning feeling that often comes with having low status in the pecking order. The fact that administrators occasionally respond to a staff organization does not replace a union.

Jack Golodner, director, Department of Professional Employees, AFL-CIO concluded the session by discussing the professional in the trade union movement. The professional, academic, intellectual workers are among the fastest unionizing sector of the economy, with 45 percent of those eligible for union membership among professionals now participating in collective bargaining through unions, as compared with 25 percent of the workforce in general. The AFL-CIO department for professionals aims to serve the needs and aspirations of professionals in such diverse fields as acting, nursing, teaching, and librarianship. The objective is to improve the mechanisms in society to facilitate the professional's being heard. Often the client claims to know more than the professional, who is now no longer on top. Professionals are not abandoning professional status, but rather are looking to return or recapture it through unions. Mr. Golodner cited Daniel Bell's identification of four changes forcing the professional to reevaluate current practices. The first is technology, which promises much but involves potential status changes. The second is diffusion of goods and services. What few have today, many will demand tomorrow. There will be larger agencies, and professionals who used to work relatively independently are now becoming parts of large batteries. As the trend to largeness

increases, individual bargaining power weakens. Decisions affecting the professionals are being made either by nonprofessionals or by professionals removed by the necessities of administration. Unions serve as independent power centers for the employee. The third change is the centralization of the political system, and the fourth, interdependence in the world. In the latter two, the worker must speak up beyond the immediate place he lives or works.

In summation, Mr. Golodner stated that the interests of those managed and managing are different. Increases in size and scope have reduced bargaining strength of the individual professional, and an appropriate, effective vehicle for participation in an increasingly complex environment is essential.

[*Steven J. Herman*]

CHINESE AMERICAN LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

About 50 persons attended a program on "New Perspectives for Chinese-American Librarians," chaired by Hwa-wei Lee of Colorado State University, on Wednesday afternoon. The first of the three speakers, Gloria H. Hsia, chief of the Library of Congress Catalog Publication Division, spoke on the opportunities and challenges in being a Chinese-American librarian. Mrs. Hsia surveyed the job market for librarians and made several suggestions to Chinese librarians hoping to find their own opportunities and challenges in the field.

The second speaker, Julia Li Wu of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, reported on the activities of the commission and its plans for the future. John Yung-hsiang Lai of Harvard-Yenching Library discussed the qualifications of and opportunities for East Asian area librarians.

The panel discussion was followed by the association's business meeting. [*Gloria H. Hsia*]

COSPONSORED PROGRAMS

RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION SECTION

Cosponsored by the Reference and Adult Services Division and the Public Library Association, this Monday morning meeting sought to provide answers to the question "Whither MARC and Mann?" In the chair was Elizabeth Tate, who defined the topic: can the era of networking and the computer be true to the traditionally cherished philosophy of cataloging, the doctrine received from Cutter and Mann, that cataloging must serve the convenience of the user not that of the cataloger?

The first speaker, William DeJohn of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center, Seattle, in a talk on what public service librarians view as desirable in bibliographic records, argued that librarians have, in fact, traditionally duped their patrons by using the cataloger's and not the user's vocabulary in card catalogs. Libraries have employed traditional Library of Congress cataloging which is geared to the research library community, not that of the public library. Most of the general public wants something on a subject, and there the catalog most often fails.

It is only now, after cataloging practice and card catalogs have long been established, that public service librarians are being (occasionally) consulted. These people gave up years ago trying to change cataloging practice because they were told the offending usages were "the way LC did it." Public service librarians want more access points, more cross references, and more consistency from the Library of Congress.

Computer and COM catalogs use the old techniques and language and thus continue to be unhelpful. Librarians must take advantage of the new tools. The public service librarians must serve as link between the (underestimated) user and the cataloger in order to bring about the triumph of the user through means of search keys, Boolean logic, and the computer.

The following, the speaker said must be done. RTSD should meet with user-minded cataloging progressives at ALA Midwinter Meeting to make specific plans for the revision of cataloging practice. Public service librarians should step forward to speak for the user and should be listened to. The Library of Congress should provide options (suggested for example by Hennepin County Library practice) in its cataloging output. RTSD should organize state groups to monitor the success of the changes. The purpose of all this is to exploit the knowledge of the public service librarian to provide truly user oriented information.

Kathryn Weintraub of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School reviewed research on the user and bibliographic records. She warned first of all that many use studies are circular because they are based on the traditional, thus limited, modes of access. Notwithstanding, catalog use studies have found that the majority of searches are successful, with failure in subject searches being greater than failure in author/title searches. They have shown that readers do not typically follow up cross references.

Though traditional forms of entry have usually resulted in successful searches, the failure rate is still disturbingly high. For example, a study found a 10 percent failure rate because an item was not in the library's collection, thus not in the catalog; a six percent failure rate in finding a card that was in the catalog despite a good citation; and a one percent failure rate because of a bad citation. Ways to reduce all kinds of failure must be sought. Collection failure can be improved by acquisition of microforms or by resource sharing. The failure rate in finding listings that are in the catalog can be lowered by improving the cataloging code and by intelligent action based upon a statistical analysis of catalog use problems. What seems needed is consistent application of consistent rules, within a framework of knowledge of reader expectation.

Since a reader's title information is correct 70 percent of the time and author information 40 percent, better access through title is necessary. Readers often remember a permutation of the title. Permuted title access, and access through other weak clues, would raise a reader's success notably. One study found that library school students using subject headings found the best material on a subject one-half the time, the lay public, one-third of the time. The computer will permit a needed redundancy in subject headings, which should reduce these rates. But, even though we know much about subject headings, we know little about how certain modes and systems could best serve the user.

Ruth Tighe of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Washington, D.C., shared her thoughts on whether contemporary library developments were responsive to user needs. New technology, networks, and standards benefit many users, particularly traditional ones, but by no means all users, yet alone the whole population. In a reference interview, the librarian twists a reader's need into an expressed need which the library can fill. Fee information services grow because people are willing to pay for what they can't obtain through libraries.

Most bibliographic networks have simply mechanized the traditional card catalog. We must make better use of our tools. There is a growing appreciation of the difference between the book as a container of information and the book's contents. To the extent we continue to deal with the package and not its content, we fail. Thirty to forty percent of the population use libraries, and even present users have only a fraction of their information needs met. Present services favor present users over non-users and heavy users over light users. When lack of information is widespread it is a social problem. Increased information can be a tool for social change. Will we accept responsibility for filling user *and* non-user needs? Aim to serve the practical, primary needs of all our neighbors? The answers will determine the purpose to which we put our new technology.

Michael Gorman of the University of Illinois Library, Urbana, examined choices for the future. He maintained we have created an elitist system, one which has drifted away from its original democratic inspiration. We have not adapted the new technology to the old purposes. He saw four directions for the future: increased transfer and replication of automated systems, a movement which will work toward the needed organic development of networks; the standardization of bibliographic data, a development which will cause the recent cataloging disunity to seem, historically, an aberration; more freedom of access by use of keywords, component word indexes, variant entries, and the like; and the death of the self-contained library, and the birth of an era of cooperation and resource sharing.

Modern librarianship must encompass a global dream while meeting the needs of every single library user.

Mr. Gorman received the only question from the audience. The question was: could we not achieve standardization in cataloging by a return to AACR 1 (ending the Library of Congress policy of superimposition) and foregoing the change to AACR 2 (which code Mr. Gorman had helped develop and which he advocated)? Mr. Gorman answered that in his present thesis he merely called for consistent, predictable cataloging practice and that this, AACR 1 would permit. He continued to believe, however, that adoption of AACR 2 would be wise.

[*Robert G. Zich*]

RTSD/AAP JOINT COMMITTEE MORNING SESSION

This joint committee of the Resources and Technical Services Division and the Association of American Publishers met all day on Tuesday, June 27, with William Gosling, Duke University, chairing the program on "Automated Acquisitions: What's Good? What's Bad? What's Missing?"

Richard M. Dougherty, University of California, Berkeley, opened the morning session with a speech on the topic, "What Are the Needs and What Are the Opportunities Presented by Automated Aquisitions?" He gave a short summary of the development of auto-

mated acquisitions systems, and then explained what librarians should consider before adopting an automated acquisitions system.

An automated acquisitions system should meet the particular needs of the library and the needs of the user. Bibliographic data should be standardized for use in the system. There should be greater economic benefits from the system for the library.

Mr. Dougherty asked if libraries save by adopting an automated acquisitions system. Not really, he said. The automated acquisitions system does a better job. It provides management with more complete data faster, but there are no financial savings.

In adopting an automated acquisitions system, librarians have to know about the technological advances in computer systems. They have to consider whether they want to adopt a commercial system or design a system of their own. They have to know what systems are operational and also what are the advantages and disadvantages of these systems.

Mr. Dougherty maintained that it is easier for a library to design its own automated acquisitions system. In doing this, the library will have less difficulty in maintaining its own system and will be happier with it. He said that automated acquisitions systems are excellent as a management tool, but they also are expensive to maintain.

After Mr. Dougherty's presentation, there was a panel on capabilities of and justifications for using automated acquisitions systems. The moderator was Marion T. Reid, Louisiana State University Library. Ralph Shoffner, Reinggold Management Systems, made the first presentation.

Mr. Shoffner related the need for standardization of the acquisitions process. For any data base in a system for libraries to be successful, standards must be found in order to make the automated acquisitions system operational. There should be a consistency in usage, so that data bases can be exchanged between libraries. The cost is great in creating an automated acquisitions system. The development time should be well thought out. Many libraries ignore the latter; therefore, they have a system with which they are dissatisfied.

Linda Crismond, University of Southern California, read the results of a survey conducted by the Association of Research Libraries, on automated acquisitions systems found in libraries countrywide.

Mary Kay Stansberry, Tarrant County (Tex.) Community College Library, explained her library's automated acquisitions system.

Charles Robinson, Baltimore County Public Library, gave an account of how his library adopted an automated acquisitions system and its benefits to his library as a management tool. He also said that the only way libraries can save on time and money is to automate. [*LaVern F. Pitman*]

RTSD/AAP JOINT COMMITTEE AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session of the program opened with a presentation by John Kountz, California State Colleges and Universities, Long Beach, on "Survey of Existing Systems Described by Functions and Overview of Technological Aspects." Mr. Kountz pointed out that, before any decision is made to adopt an automated acquisitions system, certain issues must be addressed. An ideal system must meet the local accounting requirements of the parent institution, must be able to encumber the **net** price (including discounts, tax, and so forth), and must be able to deal with problems of unavailability and partial shipments, ideally through direct access to the vendor's inventory files. Additionally, the ideal system should adequately perform the five basic functions of the acquisitions process: perform an on-line search of the library's holdings and order, verify that a particular item exists and is available, verify price and determine if there is adequate funding, order the item and encumber the correct amount from the correct fund, and receive the item and pay for it or cancel the item and disencumber the funds. Mr. Kountz noted that future developments of automated acquisitions systems could make it possible to interface with cataloging and circulation systems, providing a completely automated system.

Bill Myrick of Brooklyn College moderated a panel which further developed this topic. Peter Jacobs, vice president of Brodart, spoke on "Fundamentals in Acquisitions Processes," identifying the various elements of the acquisitions process (excluding selection): recording of order information (description, quantity, internal information); determination of citation, price, and availability; search of library's holdings, on-order, and in-process files; vendor selection; order form preparation; accounting (encumbering, payment, transfer of funds); order transmission; on-order file maintenance; claiming; and receiving. Mr. Jacobs pointed out that no one system currently available performs all of these functions. Individual libraries should determine their own needs before automating.

Stephen Silberstein of the University of California, Berkeley, introduced the topic of "Fiscal Proce-

dures." Pointing out that accounting needs are the usual impetus for installing an automated system, Mr. Silberstein covered the range of fiscal services that are, or could be, provided through automation. The largest problem such a system must deal with is that of reconciling encumbered versus actual costs and properly allocating peripheral costs such as shipping and tax. Possible benefits of automation include the ability to adjust encumbrances for foreign orders automatically, according to fluctuations in exchange rates, and to adjust automatically encumbrances based on the vendor's past history of filled orders. Such new uses of automated systems could provide benefits not available in manual systems.

J. Michael Bruer of CLASS raised the topic of "Management Information" in automated acquisitions programs. A future benefit of fully automated acquisitions programs is the provision of management information not available in manual systems. The major areas for which information could be obtained are statistics on vendor performance and staff performance. As did the speakers before him, Mr. Bruer emphasized the necessity of adequate planning before adopting an automated system. Current systems are good in that they are on-line, keep good internal data, and help reduce the rate of rise in costs. They are lacking to the extent that certain possibilities are not yet realized: full standardization, adequate systems interface, adequate interface with other libraries' systems, and ability to avoid redundant keyboarding.

Lucille Gordon of McGraw-Hill moderated a panel on the impact of automated systems on publishers and wholesalers. Sandy Paul of Random House reported on some of the major benefits to the publishing world. The most obvious benefit will be standardization, resulting in greater efficiency on the part of both libraries and vendors. Steps towards standardization have already begun with the work of the ANSI Z39 committee. More use has been made of ISBN and ISSN, standards which have been adopted by this committee in the past. The committee has also devised a standard single title order form, now being voted on, and a standard identification code for both vendors and libraries. The Book Industry Systems Advisory Committee (BISAC) has also developed a standardized voluntary format for placing orders, receiving invoices, updating price and title status, and receiving new title information.

John Secor of the Yankee Book Peddler, Inc., offered his personal opinions and impressions on the state of the art of automated acquisitions systems today. The greatest problem he sees currently is that automated systems are not yet standardized. Indeed, many system-produced purchase orders are more confusing and less helpful than their manual counterparts. More and more, he feels, the bookseller is being asked to act as a bibliographic searcher, supplying information previously supplied by the library. Increased time spent on this function results in increased costs, which, inevitably must be passed on to libraries. He also cautioned libraries to beware the book vendor who becomes so heavily involved in the hardware and software business that he loses sight of the art of bookselling. He sees a danger in the current practice of vendor-developed systems in that smaller dealers may be forced out of the bookselling business. The thrust for automated systems should, he feels, come from libraries. Only in that way will such systems ever fully meet the needs of libraries.

[*July C. McDermott*]

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